

Herald and News

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By BILL JENKINS
Sitting here this morning doing a job that has gotten over with about once a month. Going through the file of letters to the editor and weeding out that that couldn't be used. Always a sad task for us because so many of them are interesting subjects that we would really like to see brought to the public attention. But also so filled with libel that we wouldn't be publishing a paper long if we ran them. Such as the ones that accuse certain persons of various crimes. Or label other persons "sadists, brutes, degenerates, etc." Or take a whack at a public official and are probably exactly right but fail to sign their names or give any concrete proof of dereliction to duty.

There are occasional times when we step out of line a trifle and make a rule silly. Every time we do we get in hot water right off the bat. So, so help me, never again. If we lay down the rules we'll stick to 'em. It will mean tossing out a lot of letters, just as we're doing this morning, but it will

also mean a lot more peace and quiet in the office and fewer irate phone calls.

But it does seem a shame to be missing so much really interesting news.

All of which reminds us that a year ago this column made an offer to open up the space to anyone who really wanted to write an editorial. More than that. We offered to pay cash money for the best of them. To date only one editorial has been sent in—and that one ran about two thousand words and was accompanied by a note saying that if so much as one word were changed, the writer would sue.

It seems that the wish to blast the pants off someone editorially is a wish that is only voiced and never taken further than that. I'd like to see a few of the opinions of Klamath Falls citizens pressed. Just a reminder that the offer still stands. So sharpen your pencils, boys, and lay on. You'll never get read without writing.

By DEB ADDISON
It becomes evident now that Basin potato men got only what they deserve. They're lousy politicians. Potatoes are politics.

Our potato representatives, Scott Warren and Louis Lovett, went to Washington armed with potato marketing history, costs of producing spuds and other pertinent data, and on the basis of it asked for a fair price.

What happened? The 39 cent penalty (the denial of the historic open market 19c premium for Basin spuds plus the arbitrary 20 cent premium to Idaho) has had another 20 cents added to it. So now the penalty on Basin growers is 59 cents per hundred.

What they should have done is thrown away all their data on potatoes and substituted affidavits that Klamath County favored Harry S. Truman over Thomas E. Dewey by vote of 7820 to 6953 on the first Tuesday of November in 1948.

If THAT wouldn't call for a "disaster adjustment" I don't know what would!

Of course, this column will have to confess to just as stupid a blunder.

After the Klamath Basin Potato Festival last fall we "took in" the Deschutes-Central Oregon potato section as the North Suburban Area of the Klamath Basin.

Hindsight is always better than foresight, but what we should have done was to have humbly petitioned to be annexed to Idaho.

Apologies herewith are tendered to the Bend Bulletin and

the potato growers up thataway for having tarred them with our brush. Now those good people also are suffering under the 59 cent penalty.

And all arbitrary political subdividing herewith also is recinded, and the North Suburban Area of the Klamath Basin is no more.

Frank Tucker, the Chamber of Commerce man, said we missed the deep significance behind the city's move to get in the advertising business via the parking meters.

There are two big arguments for the program. The most important is that a stockpile, added to already existing or projected industrial facilities, would give the United States about 80 percent of the equipment it would need to fight an all-out war.

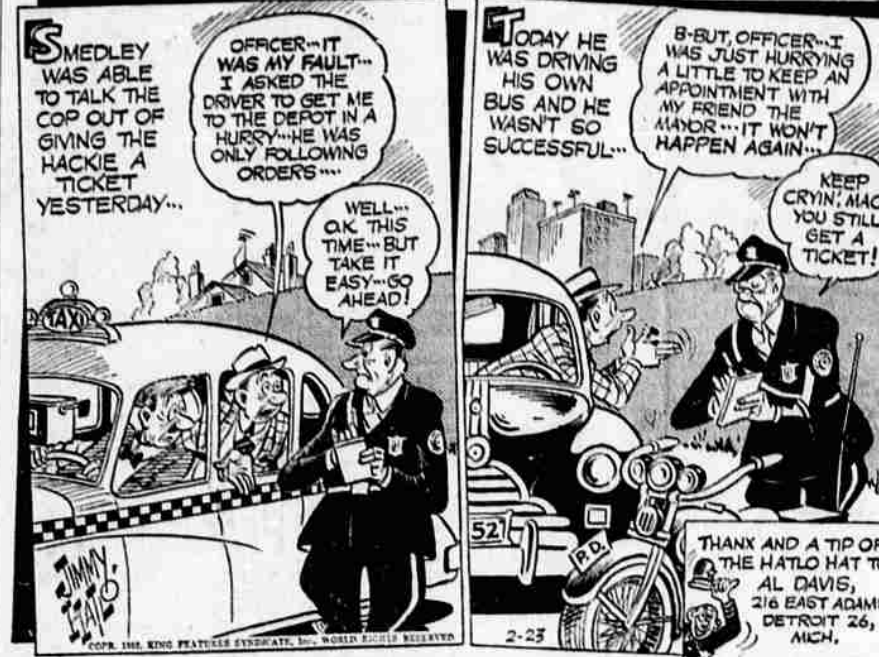
Should war come, only 20 percent of the nation's equipment needs would have to be supplied by last-minute ordering. These would be mostly the tools that are subject to loss of changes to fit specifications of particular weapons.

Thus industry could concentrate on these emergency jobs rather than on a minimum important of the standard tools which are inevitably required in great volume when war production hits full scale.

The bottlenecks which plague a nation converting to war would be reduced to a minimum.

There's a very close relation between availability of machine tools and top production, of course. And it takes a good while to reach production peaks after the tools are in hand.

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo



Bruce Blossat

The stockpiling of vital strategic materials as a defense precaution is an accepted part of this country's program of preparedness. Now government officials are working on a new plan that seems to have at least equal merit: the building of a reserve of tools, presses, special furnaces and other heavy industrial equipment.

Under the plan, a five-member commission with about \$3 billion to spend over a four-year period would shop around to accumulate this stockpile of critical machine tools. The equipment purchased would be stored in warehouses—best installed in plants. It would be protected against rust and other deterioration.

According to the Wall Street Journal, which first disclosed the plan, matters would not end there. The buying commission would constantly review its inventory, weeding out obsolete tools and buying new ones more adapted to the latest weapons.

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JACOBY on Canasta

"In one of our regular afternoon games," writes a New York correspondent, "one of the players put down an initial meld consisting of K-K-K-2 and 4-4-2. She then pointed out that she had counted only 80 points instead of the 90 points that she actually needed.

"The next player asked: 'Do you have another deuce in your hand?' She looked at her hand and said: 'Maybe I have a deuce and maybe I don't.' She then picked up the cards that she had melded and announced that she had made an insufficient meld.

"The penalty was that she or her partner would have to meld 100 points (instead of only 90) as an initial meld in that hand.

"This caused quite a fuss. It was clear that she did actually have another deuce in her hand, so she could have made her meld sufficient by adding that deuce to the kings or to the fours.

"She claimed she had the right to pick up the cards instead of melding them in her hand. The opponents claimed that she was supposed to make the meld sufficient if she possibly could.

"Who is right?"

"The lady was perfectly within her rights in picking up the cards. The laws very clearly state that a player in this situation 'may correct the irregularity by melding additional cards from his hand' or 'may return to his hand the cards put down in error.'

"When this law was written, we very carefully used the word 'may' rather than the word 'must.' We wanted to allow a choice in error."

It is quite true that the offender sometimes gains an advantage by putting down an insufficient meld and then picking up the cards. Her partner knows just what to save for use later on. But sometimes the insufficient meld puts the offender at a great disadvantage. The penalty of having to meld an additional 10 points may be a severe handicap.

The laws commission assumed that honest players would very seldom make this kind of mistake—certainly never deliberately. The purpose of the law, therefore, is to correct the error without undue severity. Nearly everyone who allowed to choose freely whether or not to make the meld sufficient.

"What method of scoring do you use in a Canasta tournament or in progress of the game?" several correspondents have asked.

The best method I know of is to start each round with a score of 1400 for both sides. In this way, for use later on, with a required count of 50 points. As the round goes on, however, they go up to 900 and 1200 points very rapidly.

A round usually lasts a set time, rather than a set number of hands. When time expires, the dealer is set and the hand is scored even though perhaps nobody has melded out.

At the end of each round, the score of each side is counted in the usual way. Then the score of the lowerpair is subtracted from the score of the winning pair. The winners take the difference as a plus; and the losers take the difference as a minus.

For example, suppose the Smiths have 4500 and the Browns have 3800 at the end of a round. The difference between the two scores is 700 points. The Smiths write plus 700 for their score; the Browns write down minus 700 points.

At the end of the evening (or afternoon) the score for all the rounds is added up. You add up all the plus scores and subtract the total of all the minus scores. The pair with the largest net total is the winner.

It's a good idea to limit the score during any one round. You can't win more than 2500 points no matter what the actual difference happens to be. The losers carry forward, the actual difference as a minus; the winners get only 2500 points.

For example, suppose the Smiths have 4500 points, and the Browns have only 1600 points. The true difference is 2900 points. The

Is U.S. Overplaying Its Indonesian Hand?

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States is in danger of "losing out," as some highly placed diplomats put it, in Indonesia—probably because it overplayed its hand there.

This country has sought to persuade the Indonesian government, which acts friendly but talks neutral, to stand up and be counted on the side of the Western Democracies in the struggle against Communism.

It has, according to the best information available here, pressed American aid upon Indonesia with the best of intentions but in such a way as to rouse the suspicions of newly independent people.

These moves are regarded here as being at the root of the explosion in U.S.-Indonesian relations which occurred Thursday when Foreign Minister Achmed Soebardjo resigned after other Cabinet members and much of the Indonesian Parliament refused to back his first step toward a military agreement with the United States.

Their importance is attached to the incident because the Indonesian Republic holds a highly strategic position in the Far East, sitting atop Australia and astride vital sea and air routes.

It is moreover about the richest of the Far Eastern territories in rubber, tin and oil.

And it is a country which has gained independence from its former European masters and at the same time put down Communist forces which quickly arose to seize power in the new state.

From Jakarta, Indonesia, Associated Press staff writer Bob Kroon reported authoritative sources expected Premier Soekarno to resign within a few days as a result of the row over U.S. aid.

In an interview Friday former Foreign Minister Soebardjo said the arrangements he had made would set Indonesia "several million dollars worth" of military equipment.

But he indicated they involved only the strengthening of Indonesia's constabulary and its 250,000 man guerrilla-hunting army for internal security and did not bind the country to any Mutual Defense agreement with the United States.

He said the U.S. had agreed to drop a class in MSA agreements calling on the recipient nation to help "fulfill military obligations" assumed by the United States.

He said the United States also had agreed to replace the referred-to military equipment with "free world" against Communism with the words, "Independent and sovereign nations.

Soebardjo said this did not "intrigue Indonesia's independent position."

He thought, therefore, that opposition was "not sincere" based on domestic power politics.

Indonesian Nationalist politicians charged the agreement violated Indonesia's neutral policy and steered the nation into "the American orbit."



PAUL PATTERSON JR., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Patterson, 524 N. 2nd, is lacking basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex. He graduated with the class of 1952 KUHS and was attending Southern Oregon College, when he enlisted in December.

Unification Cut Probed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Lovett will be called before Congress upon his return from Lisbon to explain what some Legislators said was a plan for further separating the Armed Services.

Chairman Bonner (D-N.C.) said his House Expenditures subcommittee has seen a Pentagon document in Berlin directing the Air Force to establish its own supply system, its own corps of engineers and other special services. These have been furnished in the past by the Army.

Rep. Brownson (R-Ind.) said the cost of setting up separate Air Force services "runs into billions of dollars."

The chairman said the subcommittee will hear Lovett, Chairman Small of the Munitions Board and the three service secretaries in a closed session. It will be held two or three days after Lovett returns, Bonner told newsmen.

The subcommittee probed a wide range of subjects Friday in continuing its effort to locate waste and duplication in the military establishment. It will continue hearings next Wednesday, with Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant secretary of the Army, as the main witness.

Dr. E. P. Jordan

The situation described in the first question is, I fear, all too common. Some people will endure a toothache many times more agonizing than any feeling pain a dentist might inflict. It's a self-defeating state of mind that can and should be licked.

"I have never been a coward," writes T. C., "but now I find I am."

"I have to get a lot of dental work done, and I have the most awful fear of starting. How can I overcome this fear?"

"As far as I know, no one looks forward with pleasure to having dental work done. However, after all, when it is necessary, it is best to try to conquer the fear as much as possible, and to go right ahead.

"I'm five months pregnant, and I would like to have my top teeth pulled. Some people say it's dangerous and some say it's safe. What do you think? Mrs. P. S."

"A—This is a question which should be decided by your dentist and a qualified anesthetist. The cat probably decided over the telephone whether or not it is necessary for you to have your teeth taken out at this time, whether they should all be taken out at once, or not, and what anesthetic you should receive.

"I would like some information as to whether so-called jungle rot should be treated, or if there is no cure for it. Mrs. D. M."

"A—Jungle rot is probably not a distinct skin disease. It seems to be a peculiarly bad condition of the skin which comes in association with any one of several kinds of specific skin diseases in people located in tropical countries.

"Some cases of jungle rot have been extraordinarily difficult to cure, but most of them have recovered after appropriate management and return to a more moderate climate.

"My doctor has just told me that I have cerebral arteriosclerosis. This horrifies me because I understand it leads to insanity. Is this true? Mrs. F. L."

"A—Nearly everyone after the age of 20 starts developing a certain amount of cerebral arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries.

"You should certainly give up worrying that this will produce insanity though you may notice that your memory is not as good as it used to be—but what else is?"

"Through medical tests such as a bronchoscopy, I have been told I have bronchiectasis. Please advise if there is a cure for same? A. W. C."

"A—Bronchiectasis is the result of a long-continued chronic cough, usually resulting from infection in the sinuses or the breathing passages.

"If the case is not too severe, good results are often obtained by conquering the infection responsible by administering penicillin or some similar substance, or otherwise treating the basic cause.

"If the bronchiectasis is advanced lung surgery offers the best hope of satisfactory results.

"Smiths get credit for only 2500; but the Browns have to write down minus 2000 on their score.

"If the evening ends in a tie, it is customary to let the tying teams play one hand to break the tie. This doesn't take long, and most of the spectators crowd around to catch the tie-breaking hand with great excitement.

"Some players like to limit the effect of red threes in such a tournament. They give credit for only 100 points for each three—allowing 300 for four. If this rule is followed, it should be announced at the beginning of the game.

"ONCE A DAY
WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. Roman Catholics may be permitted to eat meat once a day on Wednesdays during Lent this year, except on Ash Wednesday.

Airsick Elephant Passes

LONDON (AP)—Boonma, an elephant who wanted to join the circus but couldn't stand the motion, died of airsickness and an outsize tummyache at London airport Saturday despite zoo docs and three bottles of brandy.

Boonma, who was up all night in the plane, died with his patient, said flying just didn't agree with the Siamese pachyderm. Their diagnosis: Colic.

When Boonma tottered woefully to the vet on Monday, the staff of the zoo next to last leg of a journey from Thailand to Brussels—the docs bedded down their charge and raided the airport cocktail bar for brandy.

"We gotta warm 'im up," one bustling nurse explained.

Handlers tempted the sufferer with rice puddings—specially cooked in the airport kitchen and weighing five pounds apiece—but Boonma just sighed and looked away. They tried cabbages, fresh grass, baled hay, and even oranges but Boonma turned up four feet of nose.

When the brandy bottles started arriving the elephant brightened a bit. After the third, Boonma burped and came as near to smiling as possible under the circumstances. A bedside bulletin said "dangerous" in all—but there's still hope.

But there was a relapse. And Boonma died.

Jet Halves Light Plane

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—Two military men whose light plane was sliced in two at 1,200 feet by a jet fighter were feared dead Saturday.

Air Force spokesmen said the jet F-94, piloted by Maj. Warren Patterson, was approaching Elmendorf Air Force Base under regular landing procedure Thursday when it struck the Piper Cub plane over Cook Inlet west of Anchorage.

Major Patterson, veteran of the Korean and Second World Wars, landed the jet plane safely despite damage in the collision.

Aboard the light plane were two military men who had rented it for an afternoon flight. Their names were withheld until relatives are notified.

Search plane pilots sighted the wreckage of the plane. There were no signs of life.

At 40 miles above the earth the temperature reaches 170 degrees above zero, says the National Geographic Society.

Soviets Say Prisoners Used

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet press said Saturday Americans are using Chinese and Korean war prisoners for atomic bomb experiments.

The papers said the charges originated with the Chinese Communist organ, Jen Min Jih Pao in Peiping.

A Chinese Red paper also claimed Chinese prisoners are being used for bacteriological warfare experiments. It said a whole shipment of prisoners recently was taken away in a British ship for these purposes.

Firemen Seek Cause of Blaze

ASTORIA (AP)—Firemen Saturday probed through the wreckage of a four-story hotel to find the cause of Friday night's fire which did an estimated \$200,000 damage.

The building was the Suddall Hotel. The flames were discovered in the basement of the building at 3:45 p.m. Six hours later the blaze broke through the roof.

The hotel's 25 guests were notified in time to make an orderly departure. Patrons in a next door theater were asked to leave when firemen thought the blaze might spread.

Rolling Log Hurts Camp 6 Worker

G. L. Sakalich, 57, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company employee injured at Camp Six late yesterday, was reported in "fair" condition at Klamath Valley Hospital today.

Sakalich, injured by a rolling log, may have suffered internal injuries. Further examinations were to be made today.

Kaler ambulance brought Sakalich to the hospital at 6:30 p.m. yesterday.

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Heart Association Aid Makes A Better Life for Cardiacs

By WADE JONES
Medical authorities estimate that about 10 million people in the United States have some form of heart disease. Illnesses of the heart and circulation are our leading cause of death.

Such obvious facts certainly are enough to establish the enormity of the purely medical aspects of the disease. Less obvious and much less understood, however, are the social aspects.

What place is the cardiac to have in society? Can he hold a job? Can he earn a living? Doctors say that people with heart disease are generally better off working than worrying. Working the work is not beyond their physical capacities.

In fact, according to latest information, a suitable job may actually improve the cardiac's condition and make him better.

The cardiac has his limitations, of course. He can't do heavy work, he can't move fast for extended periods of time, and he shouldn't climb steep hills unless he can do so slowly and without carrying a heavy load.

But these limitations are sometimes misunderstood. For instance, some believe that workmen's compensation rates go up when cardiacs are hired.

According to the American Heart Association the rates do not increase when the condition of the handicapped worker is known, because he can then be placed in a suitable job.

At least one extensive survey has shown that cardiacs in 50 different industries more than held their own in competition with unhandicapped workers doing the same jobs.

With most other results about even, the survey showed the cardiacs actually produced 2.4 per cent more than the unimpeded workers. Apparently they produce more to prove their worth in industry.

All the facts are not in on the case of the cardiacs. More must be known about the energy required to do certain tasks and run cer-

tain machines. Better tests must be developed to determine the individual's ability to work.

Behind the efforts to determine these things is the American Heart Association. The goal of its annual national campaign being held this month is \$3 million.

In addition to your dollars you can make a valuable contribution by making an attempt to understand the many problems presented by heart disease.

Such a contribution on your part can make "New Hope for Hearts" more than just a fund campaign slogan.

Truce Parley Still Stalled

MUNSAN, Korea (AP)—Allied and Communist truce negotiators offered each other compromise packages on troop rotation and ports of entry Friday.

Each side said "no!"

But their differences were narrowed to only one port of entry and 5,000 men in the monthly rotation exchange.

Originally the difference was nine ports of entry and 70,000 men.

Once again the U.N. rejected the Reds' nomination of Soviet Russia as a member of the neutral truce commission.

Repercussions of the Communist-led riot which left 69 Koreans dead and 142 wounded in an Allied compound for civilian prisoners were expected in the truce talks on prisoner exchange.

Observers said Red delegates probably would try to use the Kogye Island incident as a lever to get their own way in the delicate negotiations for exchanging prisoners and displaced civilians.

Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep come down from their lofty crags only when forced by heavy winter snowdrifts.

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